



Colonel Lindbergh said. He added that tri-motored planes with supercharged motors to take the altitude would be used over the Andes, and that already an airplane for this flight has been bought and equipped.

#### Airways Merger Combines Lines Totaling 5000 Miles

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Control of the Universal Aviation Corporation and the Embry-Riddle Company, airway operators in the middle west, has just been acquired by the Aviation Corporation, a \$200,000,000 organization formed recently to hold stock in aeronautical enterprises.

An announcement of the deal was made by Charles B. Grossenbacher, president of Aviation Corporation. It gives the organization control of airways operating over a total of 5000 miles. Other companies under the corporation's control are the Colonial Airways and the Southern Air Transport. The Universal Aviation Corporation was formed last year with a merger of five groups in the midwest operating approximately 4600 miles of air mail, passenger and express service. The Embry-Riddle firm operate the Chicago-Cincinnati-Indianapolis air mail route of 270 miles.

#### Dry Leader Sees Anti-Alcohol Move Throughout World

William E. Johnson Returning to America After Tour in Far East

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
CAIRO—William E. (Duskyfoot) Johnson, went a few days in Cairo on his way back to Europe after a tour throughout the Far East. He is returning to America. Mr. Johnson left San Francisco on Nov. 16, visiting the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, Shanghai, the Malay States, Burma, and India, where he spent about a month lecturing sometimes three times a day to gatherings of from 5000 to 6000.

Mr. Johnson said that the amount of drink being consumed by the upper and depressed classes throughout the Far East was considerable. India was then number of cases in factory towns of these families living in one room and spending as much as 25 per cent of their income on drink. In course of conversation Mr. Johnson said:

"There is a very interesting movement going on in India at the moment which is liable to be a big thing in the future and to cause some excitement. The last National Congress, which was held in December, 1928, put prohibition as the first object to strive for in their program of work and they are doing their best to carry it out. The National Congress of India has organized to carry out a big campaign and two of its members are among the most influential Indians; one was Pundit Malaviya and the other Mr. Rajagopalcharia, Mr. Gandhi's right-hand man.

"In Irak I found that the desire for drink was growing. The young Arab bloods there have a wish to adopt western customs and it is considered that it is rather a fine thing to drink, since it is done in the West. In Egypt and in India, they drink what is known as 'arok' or zibet. There is no doubt that throughout the world there is a movement against drink. It is beginning to be felt that the whole thing causes too much trouble and it is my belief that it will soon be taboo in nearly every quarter of the globe."

#### IDAHO TRADE CHAMBER TO HELP UNITE STATE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
LEWISTON, Idaho.—A campaign to rid Idaho of all feelings of sectionalism has been undertaken by the State Chamber of Commerce in connection with a plan for advertising this State throughout the middle West, at a cost of from \$15,000 to \$18,000 annually.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and Maj.-Gen. Robert Lee Bullard will head a list of speakers who will tour Idaho in an effort to draw the State closer together through co-operation among its commercial bodies.

#### NORTH CAROLINA ADDS MANY TO MOTORCARS

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—There are 46 times more cars in North Carolina than there was before the war. The motor vehicle registration for 1928 showed a total of 464,376 cars in the State, as compared with 10,000 in 1913, said C. Grant Isaacs, district manager of the Carolinas office of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, in Charlotte.

This, said Mr. Isaacs, indicates the wisdom of those responsible for the present system of highly efficient highways.

#### THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1895 by Mary Baker Eddy  
An International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 101 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$12; six months, \$6; three months, \$2.50; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

#### 'ADMEN' MOVE TO RID AIR OF BAD PUBLICITY

Attention to Be Directed to Some Stations That Have Shown Laxity

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

notable as being the first vessel fitted with an internal combustion engine of entirely British design. The machinery was built by the firm of Richardson & Westgarth, Ltd., of Harrogate, and was designed by one of their engineers, W. S. Burns.

A new system of fuel injection

allows of all the intricate parts being under the engineer's eye and it is claimed that there is a reduction of 60 per cent in weight as compared with an ordinary engine of similar power. It is also 60 per cent of the size, thus allowing more cargo space, and the capital cost is less as there is a saving of 40 per cent in weight.

#### HOUSE DECISION TO ACCEPT FARM BILL IS PRAISED

Hailed as Genuine Hoover Victory—Nullifies All Chance of Deadlock

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Elimination of such misleading radio advertising as is now to be found on the air may result from action taken by the International Advertising Association here. Its board of directors is authorized to name a committee to see what can be done.

Some of the smaller stations have been lax in allowing exaggerated and otherwise untrue advertising to be broadcast, according to Alan F. Carroll, of the Dan Moles Advertising Club, who sponsored the inquiry. The chain stations, he said, have not earned this criticism.

"There should be the same restriction on radio advertising as on printed advertising," Mr. Carroll declared. "The standard of truth in advertising which was adopted before the day of radio advertisements should be made to apply to them."

"At present no official record is kept of advertising which goes out on the air, and hence there is no satisfactory method by which the public can get at it."

The radio advertising was in line with the report on the association's newly adopted code of ethics. "If advertising is to continue to hold the confidence of the public," said the report, "and maintain its rightful place in the realm of business it must take cognizance of the growing tendencies of unscrupulous enterprises.

"It must undertake to secure uniformity of thought and action in its relations to the public, to competitors and to other businesses, must establish a general ethical platform, a code of business ethics to which all groups and individuals engaged in advertising will subscribe, and publish it to the world."

The utility industry is spending \$30,000,000 a year in advertising, Jay C. Barnes, president of the Public Utilities Advertising Association, reported at its annual meeting. He estimated that this sum represented "just slightly more than 1% of 1 per cent of the gross income of the industry."

Mr. Barnes, who is with Public Service, Inc., of New Orleans, urged the acquisition of more trained advertising talent in the industry and better prepared utility advertising.

#### Berlin Announces Musical Festival

BY RADIO FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—A musical and theatrical festival season—the first of its kind to be held here—opens on May 19 and will last till the end of June. Arturo Toscanini, who is bringing his Scala ensemble; Wilhelm Furtwängler, Otto Klemperer and Richard Strauss are among other famous conductors who will conduct operas at Berlin's three great opera houses. It is the first time the entire Scala company, including orchestra, ballet and choir, numbering 1450 persons, have left Italy. It will give six performances here under Arturo Toscanini.

During the festival there will be a first performance of a new opera by Hindemith, performances of new versions in the Flying Dutchman and Götterdämmerung and a concert performance of Wagner's Titus. Five new songs by Richard Strauss, with the composer as accompanist, will be sung, and the Bach Mass in A Minor may be heard.

The famous Russian Diaghilev ballet which has done so much to popularize the ballet will be seen.

Among the theatrical performances will be Shakespeare's "As You Like It," with Elizabeth Bergner in the cast.

#### Three Lads to Sail Boat on Cruise to Greenland

EDWARD L. WINGATE, General Manager

EDWARD L. WINGATE, General Manager  
BAC 1 Bay 1310 or KEN more 9050  
Packing and Shipment Arranged

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The oil tank motorship Irania which recently was put through its trials on the Clyde is

to be sold by Arthur S. Allen, a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; his friend, Lucien Cary Jr., and Rockwell Kent, artist and explorer.

This, said Mr. Isaacs, indicates the wisdom of those responsible for the present system of highly efficient highways.

#### THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 101 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$12; six months, \$6; three months, \$2.50; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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## FOREIGN AFFAIRS INSTITUTE OPENS IN MIDWEST

### New Organization Approves Paris Pact, the League and World Court

Report to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Some 260 men and women from many mid-western states, representing universities, colleges, and various organizations, came here this week for the first conference of the Mid-West Institute on International Relations. This institute, sponsored chiefly by the Indiana Council on International Relations, was a modest attempt to give people of the middle West opportunity for study, instruction and discussion such as is not provided through the Institute of Pacific Relations, the Harvard Institute of Politics at Williamsburg, Mass.

The first days session revealed unanimity of opinion that the Pact of Paris outlawing war, the League of Nations and the World Court are machines for advancement of world peace which at last represent the concrete expression of a desire that has been nurtured in the heart of man since the ages began.

#### World Understanding Needed

The extreme pacifistic view urging peace at any price is not an issue in this day, and therefore needed no discussion, it was brought out by Dr. Pitman B. Potter, of the University of Wisconsin, who added that "a nation cannot go to the limit in peace designs until better world understanding has been reached."

Dr. Potter recommended for national discussion and educational treatment in the program to encourage international good will and permanent peace the subjects of disarmament, guarantees of security, outlawry of war, elimination of the causes for war, arbitration and conciliation. Conferences of various nations are paving the way for greater progress, he said.

Dr. G. Bromley Oxnam, president of the Paris Conference, and one of the first day's discussion, termed the Pact of Paris a foundation on which the world today is starting to build a structure in house intelligent and amicable conferences on world political problems. "It is indicative," he said, "that the military oligarchy has gone, and that war likewise must go."

Personal Conferences Approved

Open-minded statesmen of the new era who more and more are adopting the method of personal conferences and open covenants, according to Dr. Amos Hershey, Indiana University, must receive credit for the large measure of the progress in setting up new international laws and agreements, promoting the security of the world.

Prime Ministers and Ambassadors today are meeting with one another for face to face discussion of international policies, not disputes," Dr. Hershey said, "a fact which clearly demonstrates that the old method of sending delegations and suited up in it the old habit of the jingoes to find insults terms or hidden meaning in the most formal communications."

Philip Nash, dean of Antioch College, advocated an appeal by the peace organizations to the industries, financiers and workmen supporting international trade, suggesting that when these fully realize the meaning of world peace in economic terms they would form one of the strongest agencies in support of international good will.

#### Need of Two Americas

Peace between nations of the western hemisphere would be comparatively simple of attainment if Pan-American and Latin-American political relations were based on the same reasonable idea of co-operation that has pervaded commercial relations between the nations, according to the beliefs of speakers on the Latin-American Day program.

"The greatest need of the two Americas," said Dr. J. Fred Rippy of Duke University, is mutual co-operation, including with the United States, which confront them. The United States finds in Latin-America a market for the purchase of raw materials

#### Rose Hanskat's Daily Talk



Improves  
Every  
Figure!

You may be slender, but you need STAYFORM for beautiful carriage and poise! Not a corset or corselet, STAYFORM is the modern garment for every woman. Let Rose Hanskat's experts demonstrate STAYFORM on your own figure, at any of her shops. No obligation.

\$5.85 to \$25

1524-26 Stevens Bldg.  
17 North State Street  
825 Franklin Street  
5225 Sherman Blvd.  
57 East Madison Street  
Edgewater Beach Hotel  
CHICAGO, ILL.  
1605 Orrington Avenue  
EVANSTON, ILL.

Shop Number 8, Taylor Arcade  
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.  
Shop Number 18, Plankinton Arcade  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

813 Market Street, DUBLIN, IOWA  
Newmark's Women's Store  
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS  
14 Court Arcade Bldg.  
TULSA, OKLAHOMA

407 Robert Street, PAUL, MINN.  
222 Nicollet Avenue  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
205 Broadway Arcade  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.  
1120 Broadway Street  
ROCKFORD, ILL.  
35 West Monroe Street  
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

and the sale of manufactured products, as well as a field for pioneering genius. This country can find there also certain cultural and spiritual values. The Latin-American countries feel the need of some security against our preponderant power. Until they have some definite assurance that this is forthcoming they will not accept freely our cooperation and will turn elsewhere. Tact and generosity must be employed in order to gain their confidence.

#### American Diplomacy Lecturer

Dr. Rippy was lecturer in American diplomacy at Johns Hopkins University in 1928, and is connected with the educational board of the Hispanic-American Historical Review.

Dr. Chester Lloyd Jones, formerly an American commercial attaché in Spain, Cuba and France, spoke of the security between the Americas that is anchored to trade relations.

"We face two great economic factors in the Latin-American situation," he said. "They are trade and investment. They are instructive forces for the program of peace and should be so employed."

Dr. Isaac J. Cox, Northwestern University, asserted it would improve the standing of the United States in efforts for peace if the nation were to make the problems of this hemisphere inter-American. The policy of the United States to withhold recognition from governments founded on revolts, he added, sometimes has resulted in lending support to an unpopular government.

## European Radio Plan Unsuitable to Canada, It Is Said

### Chairman of Dominion Com- mission Makes No Definite Statement as to Problem

Report to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—While no definite indication was divulged as to the possible character of the recommendations which will be submitted by the royal commission on radio so far as Canada's broadcasting policy was concerned, Sir John Alder, chairman of the commission, at the hearing held in the board of trade room, Toronto, dealt generally with the subject.

He indicated that there were three or four courses available or adaptable to Canada and referred to the "establishment of one or more groups of stations operated by private enterprise and who receive a subsidy from the Government," he spoke of the establishment of a corporation by government-owned and financed companies, while he also suggested the establishment and operation of stations by provincial governments.

"We have not committed ourselves in any way," declared Sir John emphatically, "nor have we seen any systems abroad that we think would be adaptable to Canada as a whole. We feel, however, that we have a great deal in these foreign countries and that many of the things that we have seen and heard about still belong to the committee in making its report to the Dominion Government."

The beef market situation is almost startlingly different. World supplies of beef of quality good enough to find ready sale anywhere in North America or Europe almost exactly reverse the wheat position. Britain's chief dependence for beef supplies is Argentina, more than 99 per cent of that country's exports coming direct to the British Isles.

The cattle situation in the United States is such that trade here believes America will soon enter the market as a heavy buyer of Argentine beef. This would put the price of beef in Europe almost exactly right and cause widespread changes in the food supply trades. Argentine herds have been decreasing steadily as big estates are broken up and the resulting change to grain raising is one of the foremost factors in the present wheat surplus.

It has been stated that this almost inevitable increase in beef prices would allow the English farmer to re-enter beef production on profitable terms, but Sir Edmund Vestey, regarded as the most important figure in the British beef importing trade, denies this, maintaining that because of its peculiar national advantages Argentina will always produce cheaper than the English.

2. Achievement of more adequate wavelengths and control of location, equipment, etc. of stations.

3. Maintenance of private ownership of broadcasting stations and revenue from advertising.

4. Selection of commission representing manufacturers, advertisers, radio technicians of the development of educational features preferably under supervision of provincial educational authorities.

5. Consideration of factors concerning government ownership of broadcasting and the factors respecting private ownership.

#### STAGE LINES MERGED

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Thomas E. Morgan, vice-president and general manager of the Pickwick Corporation, motor bus operators, announced the merger of virtually all the principal stage-lines west of Chicago and New Orleans in a \$50,000,000 unit.

**Collection Plates**  
Walnut or oak, 13" diameter,  
lined bottom—each \$5.  
Also Reeder folding desk  
for \$10.00. Send  
order to this ad.

GLOBE FURNITURE & MFG. CO.  
111 Park Place  
Northville, Michigan

Price—\$1.25  
Delivered  
**Chain Store LOCATIONS**  
from  
Coast to Coast  
THROUGH eight  
branch offices this  
organization renders superlative  
leasing service, of  
a national scope, to  
expanding mercantile institutions."

**McNENY & McNENY**  
DADDY SCOTT INC.  
Marblehead, Mass.

## "What You Need Is More and Bigger Spigots"



### Beef and Wheat Form Extremes in World Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

In the past would not have been adjudged a sound basis for great industrial prosperity and speculative boom.

The position in cottons is not much different. The big question now being asked in responsible British circles is approximately this: America's farm population still represents 28 per cent of the total, while the percentage is still higher. If wheat is selling at the 1914 equivalent, 65 cents, with production costs for most producers on post-war level, how long will it be before this reduced buying power is felt through retailers to the great employing industries?

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#### Opponents Offer Gov. Long Advice

(Continued from Page 1)

### Graf Zeppelin, Guest of France, Lands at Cuers

(Continued from Page 1)

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#### POLISH-ENGLISH DIRECT NAVIGATION OPENS

(Continued from Page 1)

WARSAW.—The inauguration of the first direct navigation line between Poland and England took place in the Port of Danzig recently. It was the opening of traffic of the Polish-British Navigation Company with its seat in Gdynia.

Four ships of this company will run regularly from Gdynia and Danzig to London and Hull. The celebration of this inauguration took place on the passenger mail boat Warsaw.

**\$750,000 IN IMPORTS**

ST. ALBANS, Vt. (AP)—Dutiable imports, valued at \$750,000, were entered in the Vermont district during

the month of April.

**PEACE TREATY**

NEW YORK (AP)—The peace treaty

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## FRENCH SOCIETY TO MEET WITH THE CINCINNATI

### Boston Convention Program Will Include Reception and Historical Trips

Several officials of the French Society will be present at the triennial meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati which is to be held in Boston this year for the first time in a third of a century.

The sessions will be held on June 5, 6 and 7 in the Senate Chamber at the State House or in historic King's Chapel. Delegates from the 13 state societies and from the French Society will be present.

After the formal opening on June 5 the guests will visit Harvard University and various historic places. In the evening there will be a reception at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in honor of the society. Some 2500 invitations have been issued.

There will be special music played by 23 members of the Thirteenth United States Infantry Band. The music has been arranged through Maj.-Gen. Preston Brown, a member of the New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati.

The distinguished French guests who will attend the meeting as delegates of the French Society are: Due de Broglie, president if the French Society; Gen. Comte de Toulouse-Lautrec; Due de Verneuil; Due de Verneuil St. Maurice, secretary; Due de Lewis-Mirepoix and Comte de Malartic. Duchesse de Broglie and Comtesse de Malartic will accompany their husbands.

## Broccoli Playing Part in British Election Contest

(Continued from Page 1)

overnment which facilitates the growth of such a useful market produce. In the meanwhile certain issues in the contest have become somewhat confused. Mr. Baldwin summed them up recently from the Conservative viewpoint when he said: "With Labor you are certain to have taxation; with Liberals you are certain to have borrowing. But our party, despite the difficult time through which we have come, of the industrial troubles of 1926 and bad trade, yet tried to do what we could to make the burden of taxation lighter for those who felt it most."

Mr. Baldwin would keep Labor out, at least for a time until the

----- PARIS -----

### AMERICAN GROCERIES

G. Bureau

12, rue de Sèvres (off rue Caulaincourt and Blvd. Malesherbes)

POPCORN, MAPLE SYRUP

PEANUT BUTTER

MARSHMALLOWS

MOLASSES, CEREALS, ETC.

Crosse & Blackwell's Products

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Grand Garage Descombes

13, rue Descombes, Paris (17ème) (Porte Chambord) Tel.: Wagram 19-19

Complete and conscientious Garage.

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Couture. Nouveautés

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31, rue d'Argenteuil (near Opéra), Paris

Phone: Central 31-05

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Pearls, Precious Stones.

Transformations and Repairs.

62, rue Lafayette, PARIS

Tel.: Provence 75-43

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Marie-Sports

18, rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS

offers you the

correct clothes

for RIDING

YACHTING

ALPINISM

CAMPING

FISHING

PARIS, FRANCE

J. Arnold

COUTURIER

11, rue Mironneau, Paris

(Same)

Tel.: Elysee 66-10

has among his patrons

16 American ladies who

have been his regular

customers for 18 years.

DOES NOT speak for itself?

PARIS - FRANCE

A Tailor for

Americans in Paris

Business men and students from

every state in the Union make up

eighty per cent of my clientele.

British woolens, fair prices and

a policy of "satisfy the customer at all costs" have built up

this business.

OLEPROOF

OSIERY

N 7 Green

N 11 Yellow

Two refined perfumes

Auld Reekie

Scotch Tailor

10, Rue des Capucines, 2, Rue de Vauy

Just off the Rue de la Paix

PARIS - FRANCE

Haute Couture

Creations by Decio Rossi

Sucile

PARIS

II Rue de Penthièvre

PARIS - FRANCE

VERKADE'S

FABRIEKEN

YOU CAN GET

Walk-Over

Shoes

in PARIS

at 34, Boulevard des Italiens

19 and 21, Bd. des Capucines.

FIT AND SERVICE

GUARANTEED

Just as you get them at home.

Up-to-date American style.

AAA to E

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Jane Henry

Couturier

99, rue La Boëtie

(Champs-Elysées)

Telephone: Elysee 31-79

PARIS, FRANCE

Timbers From Trees Old When Constitution Was Built

## Timbers From Trees Old When Constitution Was Built



These Massive Beams, the Gift of Pacific Coast Lumbermen, Which Have Just Arrived at the Boston Navy Yard in Charlestown, Will Be Fashioned into Masts and Spars to Fit the Rebuilt U.S. Frigate Constitution.

Better Known as "Old Ironsides." The Ship, When Ready, Will Be Taken on a Cruise to Every Part of the United States Available by Water. This to Enable the Thousands Who Contributed to Visit the Famous Vessel.

## Big Sticks for 'Old Ironsides' Greeted at Boston Navy Yard After Long Trip

### Admiral Andrews Receives Four Carloads of Douglas Fir Timbers—School Children, Boy Scouts, Crews of Naval Vessels and Officials Are Present

Two side issues have come into prominence this week on the election platforms. One has been that of extending to the British railways developmental schemes analogous to those advocated by the Liberals for the British railroads. The other concerns the propriety of the Cabinet's action in publishing as an official White Paper what the ministers upon the Liberal scheme for large state borrowings for public works.

The railway question was started by the Daily Express, but all three leaders have taken it up—Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. MacDonald unreservedly, Mr. Baldwin with cordiality modified by caution to avoid committing his party irrevocably, until the experts shall have their say.

The proposal is for the state to lend funds to railways to enable those concerns to buy in the small-sized private-owned freight cars now predominating in the rolling stock, and substitute for them the large-sized company cars which it is calculated would enable transport to be materially cheapened.

#### Charge and Reply

The White Paper controversy is of a more polemic character. It originated in the Liberal allegation which the Conservatives have been endeavoring to disprove, to the effect that government departmental experts were in substantial agreement with Mr. Lloyd George. The Conservatives are now attacked for publishing at the taxpayers' expense what in effect party electioneering literature. The Conservatives' reply is that so many copies of the White Paper have already been sold as to have more than covered its cost to the state.

Election humor has hitherto been scarce. Possibly this week's best example has been from a young candidate who retorted upon a woman heckler's question, "Aren't you young to be a member of Parliament?" with the opposite, even if unoriginal reply: "Madam, I would rather be in Parliament in my first childhood than in my second."

Yale Librarian Named as Head of Association

(Continued from Page 1)

years. He was made Librarian of the Globe at a time when it was undergoing reorganization.

The final session was opened with a message of greeting from President Hoover read by the outgoing president, Miss Linda Eastman, in which she sent wishes that the librarians might derive "fresh inspirations in their uniquely important educational field" from their discussions in Washington.

#### Short Cuts to Education

Short cuts to education are being sought not only by college and university students, but by adults looking for methods whereby they can acquire the much sought after "culture" with the greatest possible ease. Everett Dean Martin, director of the Peoples' Institute of New York, declared at the last session, supporting this contention, he pointed out that advertisements which promise an education in one volume are making fortunes for the advertiser.

"That anyone should seriously enter upon a course of study of the world's classics in order to impress people with his knowledge, appear genteel and make himself generally attractive is a distinctly modern contribution to educational theory," he concluded.

Libraries should have the most widely advertised books on their shelves on the day of publication, Emma V. Baldwin, editor of the Blue List, Baker and Taylor Company, New York, told a meeting of the lending section. It is not impossible now to impractical for the library to develop both its popular circulating department and a scholarly section as well, she declared. She recommended limiting the lending of new books to three days, explaining that this would make it possible for at least three times as many readers to borrow the book as if it were loaned for the customary two weeks.

#### Honorary Member Elected

President Hoover was elected an honorary member of the association for his work in establishing the Hoover war library at Palo Alto, Calif., which contains 2,000,000 pieces of material. T. P. Stevens of the League of Nations, was elected a corresponding member.

F. P. Kepell, president, Carnegie Corporation of New York, advised the librarians not to force prepared courses on readers. One group met to make plans for putting libraries in each of the national parks, another to choose the 50 best religious books of the year. As an expression of interest in library work for children in Mexico, the Children's Library Section and the School Library Section are sending to the Lincoln Library in Mexico City a collection of 175 books.

This leaves Belgrade with but three dailies, far less than any other Balkan capital has. They are Pravda, the organ of Dr. V. Marinkovich, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Vreme, a rabid Nationalistic paper, and Politika, a paper of information.

Three of the five medical members of the House agreed to support the bill, which was sponsored by Dr. Montgomery, Minister of Health, in the Provincial Government. The other medical member said he would not support compulsion in vaccination or inoculation, except in case of those who might be exposed to a disease when there was an outbreak.

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BOSTON, MASS.

PARIS - FRANCE

## MEMPHIS MAKES BETTER ALLY OF 'OL' MAN RIVVUH'

Regains Glory of Steamboat Days and Adds Trade in 'Barge-Load Lots'

By TULLY NETTLETON

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—"Ol' Man Rivvuh" is coming again to play a prominent and useful part in the affairs of Memphis. The Mississippi is one of the leading actors in a drama that is making Memphis what it was in the paix days "befo' de wash," a center of river transportation "down in Dixie," and—when it never was until recently—an industrial center of heavy and skilled industries.

The river now offers more than merely a subject of departed glory for blackface comedians to sing "blues" and steamboat songs about, though it still is good for that, too. Its glory, if it ever departed, is returning in barge-load lots—and one barge, according to river men, carries about as much as an average railroad freight train.

The activity formerly to be seen "down on the levee" at the foot of Monroe Street when steamers brought here the produce of plantations all along the river has only changed form and moved its scene to the two large municipal rail-and-river freight terminals a little way down the shore, where every month approximately 30,000 tons of merchandise, from automobiles to pickles, are loaded or unloaded.

**Taking Away the Romance.** The transition from the ornate passenger steamboat of the '70s to the prosaic scowlike tow-barge of today has, it is said, taken the glamour from the river, just as Samuel Clemens and other pilots of a century ago complained that the Government had "knocked the romance all out of piloting" by setting up light-houses and sending "dark-boats" to "put the river's teeth" into the press of these river men. He will assure you that a man still has to "know that river"—and that means much on a stream that meanders like a grazing cow—if he is to steer a "tow" from Pittsburgh or St. Louis to Memphis or beyond, even with a radio operator and electric searchlights at his elbow.

There is something impressive, too, in the way a modern "cutter dredge," keeping the channels open for these boats, literally chews the bottom off the river where shoals are forming, sucks up the sand by tons and throws it out along the bank. The headquarters of the dredging service from the lower Mississippi are in Memphis.

Steamboats also are here for a large section of the Government's flood control work. Contrary to what might be supposed, when the river spreads out over the countryside both above and below Memphis the city itself feels no immediate concern. It is perched on a 50-foot bluff.

Moreover, with one of the world's largest streams in its front yard, Memphis has an even better source of water beneath, and draws its municipal supply from artesian wells, said to comprise the largest artesian water supply system in the world.

**Residential Direction Limited.**

Its situation as the "Bluff City," though, limits its residential growth to one direction. The business section along the river front is the western end of a quadrangle some eight miles wide, bounded by creek bottoms on north and south.

But eastward springs up street after street of new houses, pretentious ones of southern architecture and homely bungalows of brick or stone, while houses in older Memphis become more deeply nestled among thick-foliated trees, shrubbery and climbing roses.

An area of 20 square miles soon to be annexed under a legislative act is estimated to include 43,000 people.

Industry for the most part follows the northern or southern edges of the quadrangle or clings to the water front. An eloquent commentary on the importance of river transportation is the fact that this city is rapidly becoming a large steel shipping center.

Several oil field supply companies have established main yards here, bringing pipe here from Pittsburgh by water and distributing from Memphis by rail to the southwestern oil fields. Memphis now claim the city is the largest nonproducing steel distributing center in the Nation.

The city, of course, has long been known as a cotton market. When you

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House in Boston the following:

Miss J. Simmons, London, Eng.

A. B. Grant, London, Eng.

Mrs. Anita Furrell, London, Eng.

M. E. Dearing, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Mrs. Florence Canton, Tambrage, Eng.

Harold Voroty Maude, Fordcombe-Kent, Eng.

Miss Mae Howard, Tampa, Fla.

Mrs. Mary G. Hinckley, Keokuk, Ia.

Miss Pauline Greenfield, New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Hazel E. Corman, Chicago, Ill.

Fashionable Frocks for the Spring Season COATS Greatly Reduced We specialize in outfitting the Bride and her attendants.

**Radio**

589 Boylston Street, Boston  
Opposite Copley-Plaza Hotel

see a man on Front Street with hat all over his business suit, it does not mean he is a careless dresser; he is a cotton buyer. That sweetish oily odor in the air occasionally as you drive in the outskirts of the city means you are near one of the many cottonseed oil mills.

Hardwood is an important commodity here, too, so that to the largest cotton warehouse in the world Memphis soon will add an automobile body plant of exceptional size. Completion of a 200-mile pipeline bringing natural gas from Louisiana is believed to have added another advantage.

The Negroes form approximately 35 per cent of the population of the city, and perform something like 99 per cent of the common labor and household service. They have their own business sections, creditable dwellings in some parts of the city, and their own amusements, notably a theater running Negro musical comedy and giving one performance a week for a white audience.

The city has its share of parks, 25 of them widely scattered, from Riverside on the southernmost bluffs, and De Soto Park about a mound from which Hernando De Soto is supposed first to have seen the Mississippi, to Confederate Park where stood Civil War river fortifications, and Overton Park with its widely known municipal zoo.

Soon to be added to the city's recreational institutions is the "pink palace," a \$1,000,000 mansion of pink marble and greenstone built by the Santa Fe of Piggy Wiggly renown. This is being turned into a municipal museum of art and natural history to house collections already available.

Other similar shiny newness is the broad Gothic buildings of Southwestern College, constructed of white stone from the college's own quarry in Arkansas.

A broad concrete viaduct, recently finished, carries Poplar Avenue over four railroads at one leap, and after certain connections are made, will induce the principal cross-state highway into the city. The Sterick Tower, an office building on which construction is well under way, will rise 29 stories.

**Chile Celebrates Accord.** Children of Peruvian nationals born in Arica shall be considered as Peruvians until they attain the age of 21 years, at which time they shall have the right to elect their definite nationality, and the children of Chileans, born in Tacna, shall enjoy the same right.

**Chile and Peru Reach Accord on Tacna-Arica**

(Continued from Page 1)

suggested that they submit the whole question to the United States for an "Authors' Day" which should honor men of the pen as other patriots are commemorated by memorial days has been begun by the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs.

They adopted a proposal for such an annual observance in their state convention here and have had it endorsed by Mrs. John F. Sippel, president of the General Federation, preparatory to bringing it up before the biennial at Swampscott, Mass.

"We have Arbor Day, Independence Day and Memorial Day," the resolution stated. "Our vast army of writers should likewise be accorded recognition. Authors in giving us a literature have provided one of the most potent aids to national development along all paths worth while."

The clubwomen hope to see Nov. 1 set aside for proper observances honoring the Nation's authors.

Literary contests were held during the convention, prizes being awarded by judges of recognized authority for the best poems and the best one-act plays. "Between Trains," a one-act comedy by the winner of the contest, Mrs. R. D. MacManus, was put on during the convention by a cast of trained players, members of women's clubs.

**Called First Use of Pact.** The Tacna-Arica settlement probably makes Peru the first nation in the world to comply with the terms of the multilateral treaty signed in Paris last year, outlawing war, as removal of the old quarrel also removes any further cause of discord and hostility with Chile, which not only obliged the brother countries to be constantly alarmed, but jeopardized American life and peace. Peru is proud to be the first country to observe the terms of the Kellogg Pact."

**VANCOUVER INCREASES SHIPPING AND TRADE.**

**FOREIGN MINISTER MAY STAY** By Radio

LONDON—Addressing his constituents in West Birmingham last night, Sir Austen Chamberlain announced that the Prime Minister had asked him to continue as Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons for another Parliament. If elected, he proposed to do so.

**Harlequin Relish**—a chopped gaily colored relish made from watermelon pickle, preserved cucumber, pimento and candied orange peel. Sweet, fruity, mildly seasoned. 11 oz. jar . . . . . 37c

**Overland Pickled Pineapple**—attractive little cuts of ripe pineapple, mellowed in a spiced sweet pickle. 1 lb. jar . . . . . 53c

**Col. Skinner's Chutney**—prepared in India from luscious mangoes, figs, raisins, ginger, the juice of limes, and subtle spices. Serve with roasts or cold meats. 16 oz. bot. . . . . \$1.00

**Overland Sweet Gherkins**—small, firm, crisp gherkins in mellow, spiced vinegar. 12½ oz. bot. . . . . 43c

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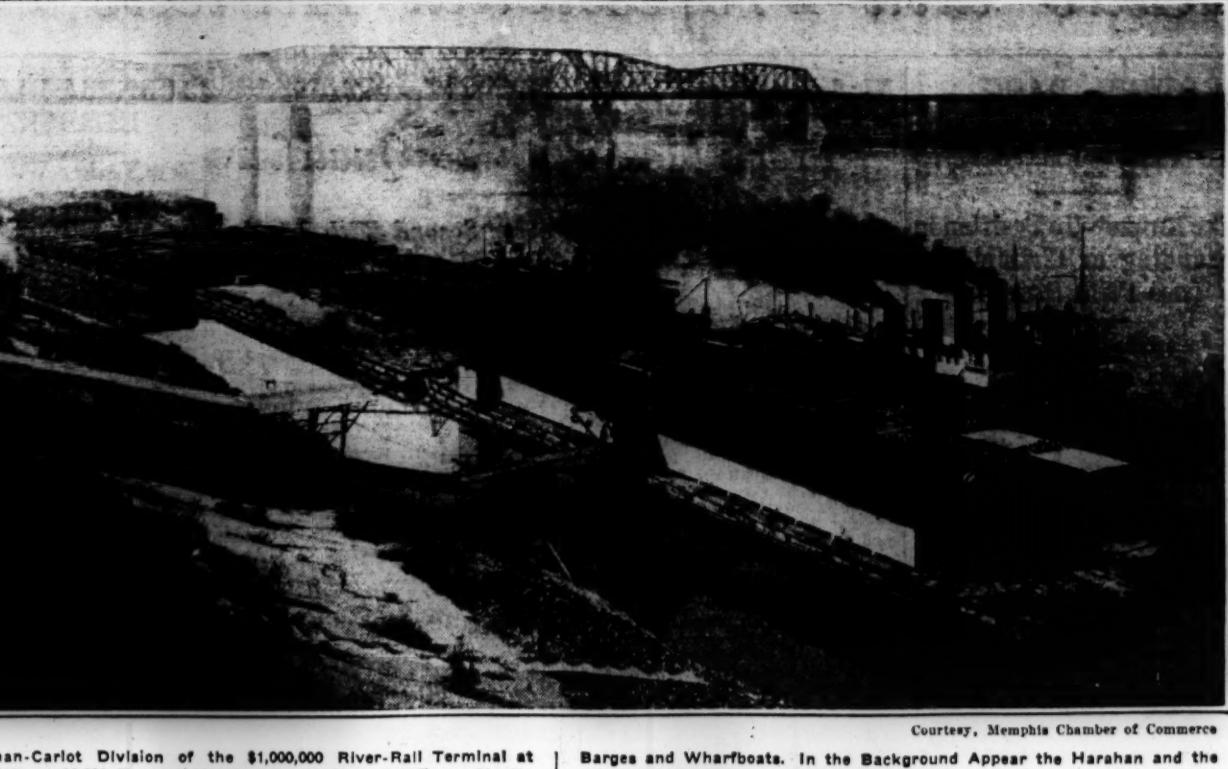
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## "Ol' Mississip" Brings the World's Goods to Memphis's "Doorstep"



Courtesy, Memphis Chamber of Commerce

The Less-Than-Carload Division of the \$1,000,000 River-Rail Terminal at Memphis. Where 30,000 Tons of Merchandise is Unloaded Every Month. Seen Here Are Towboats of the Government's Mississippi-Warrior Service.

Barges and Wharfboats. In the Background Appear the Harahan and the Frisco Bridges, Carrying Four Rail Lines Across the River—the Only Bridges Spanning the Mississippi South of Cairo, Ill.

### Authors' Day' Plan Initiated by Club Women of Illinois

### National Observance Proposal Will Be Placed Before General Federation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO—A national movement for an "Authors' Day" which should honor men of the pen as other patriots are commemorated by memorial days has been begun by the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs.

They adopted a proposal for such an annual observance in their state convention here and have had it endorsed by Mrs. John F. Sippel, president of the General Federation, preparatory to bringing it up before the biennial at Swampscott, Mass.

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**Sale of Big Estate to Aid Playgrounds**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Women's Union of the University of British Columbia is planning for the erection of a building to be used as a recreational center for women students of the university. The structure will cost \$50,000. Five thousand dollars have already been raised by women students to furnish the building when completed.

Miss M. L. Bollert, dean of women at the university, states that such a building is very much needed as at present the accommodations for recreation are very limited.

**New York Philanthropist to Devote \$5,000,000 Property to Child Welfare**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK (AP)—Five million dollars worth of real estate is to be sold by Edward Browning for the establishment of a foundation to build playgrounds and supply children's hospitals with toys.

Mr. Browning, one of the largest

owners of income-producing real property in New York, has announced the property will be sold at auction in Madison Square Garden on July 11.

He already has sold nearly half of his property through private interests, and the coming sale will mark the disposal of almost all of his extensive holdings.

From the proceeds a foundation is to be established, the purpose of which will be to erect and maintain playgrounds in various parts of the city, preferably near hospitals, and to endow hospitals with expensive toys and play devices of a permanent nature for the benefit of the child patient.

**Business Buildings, Apartments** . . . . . included in the holdings Browning will sell. A 16-story office building at Broadway and West Fourth Street is the largest among them.

### CANADIAN UNIVERSITY WOMEN PLAN BUILDING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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**John B. Stetson Co. is offering for the first time a complete line of Straw Hats.**

**\$5 to \$10 FOR SALE AT LEO HIRSH**

250 Huntington Avenue, BOSTON Opposite Symphony Hall

Mr. Browning, one of the largest

**relishes and Pickles**

**A spicy, mellow pickle, a savory sauce or an unusual relish adds the touch of contrasting flavor that is frequently the secret of a delightful course. At S. S. Pierce's there are dozens of fascinating kinds.**

**Trinity Pickles**—a combination of dainty slices of watermelon rind, rings of preserved cucumber, pimento and candied orange peel. Sweet, fruity, mildly seasoned. 11 oz. jar . . . . . 37c

**Overland Watermelon Rind**—a luscious pickle, mellow, sweet, mildly spicy; especially good with fowl. 1 lb. jar . . . . . 50c

**Gillard's Menager Pickle**—chopped fruits and vegetables in a very spicy sauce; the recipe of Mr. Menager, chef to King Edward VII. 16 oz. bot. . . . . \$1.00

**Overland Sweet Pickle Slices**—delightfully crisp, firm, smooth, richly green slices, appetizing and attractive. Pint jar . . . . . 37c

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**Illustrations of various types of relishes and pickles offered by S. S. Pierce Co.**

**Harlequin Relish**—a chopped gaily colored relish made from watermelon pickle, preserved cucumber, pimento and candied orange peel. Sweet, fruity, mildly seasoned. 11 oz. jar . . . . . 37c

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**S. S. PIERCE CO.**

**BOST**



## SAN FRANCISCO PICKS ITS WAY OUT OF SNARLS

McClintock Traffic Plan in 13 Months Brings Order to Mix-Up

*Offices throughout the United States are making vigorous efforts to free the motorist from the entanglements of traffic congestion. The following, which is the seventh of 12 articles, describes activities in California.*

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

**SAN FRANCISCO**—Within a little more than 13 months San Francisco has brought order out of chaos in its traffic situation. Businesslike methods, aided by expert study, are credited with solving one of the most unique street problems in the United States.

The greatest San Francisco faced the fact that the waters of San Francisco bay isolated her from near-by cities. In addition, her most important thoroughfare is so irregular that no two intersections are alike.

"It is probable that there is no traffic artery in any American city which possesses more than a fraction of the traffic complexities to be found on Market Street," a report to the San Francisco Traffic Law Enforcement Board declared. "Market Street runs diagonally through two differently dimensioned systems of rectangular plating without having been given the proper treatment in subdivision. The streets on either side are laid out entirely without system or order in their relationship to one another."

### Harvard Man Takes Charge

The San Francisco traffic survey committee, of 39 prominent business men and officials, appointed by Mayor James Rolph Jr., decided to seek expert counsel. It retained Dr. Miller McClintock, director of the Albert Russel Erskine Bureau of Street Traffic Research, Harvard University, to study and, in the fall of 1927, submitted a detailed report. Approximately \$30,000, subscribed privately, has been expended since by the committee in furthering its investigations and recommendations.

While the original report covered only San Francisco, the effect of traffic entering and leaving at the city's gateways, largely generated by a wider traffic area centering here, extending some 60 miles to the north, 50 miles to the south, and 40 miles to the east, was also taken into consideration. This automotive region includes the jurisdictions of 73 government units, and the situation did not seem to lend itself readily to a comprehensive regional survey.

Dr. McClintock's recommendations covered the field of traffic control by which existing conditions might be improved without major physical changes in the streets of San Francisco. To carry them out, a uniform traffic ordinance was adopted in harmony with the model ordinance prepared by the national conference on street and highway safety.

### Things Work Much Better Now

In order to facilitate observance of the new ordinance, the Traffic Law Enforcement Board was formed, embracing every department of the city government having to do with the government of the streets. The Traffic Survey Committee also

has labored to co-ordinate all governmental departments in the interests of expediting traffic.

More than 80 per cent of Dr. McClintock's recommendations have today been carried into effect or are in the immediate process of being made effective by specific agreement with the municipal departments. Further improvements are expected through the systematic planning of widened traffic arteries, by which the motorist may get from one part of the city to another with the minimum of delay. In this connection, services of Harland Bartholomew have been retained as a city planning consultant.

### Los Angeles Plans New By-Pass Roads

*SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR*

**LOS ANGELES**—By-pass highways, to eliminate much of the through traffic which at present passes through congested areas, are being planned by Los Angeles as one of the next steps in improving conditions of motorcar travel. The situation is complicated not only by the increasing motor registration, but because of the annual influx of tens of thousands of tourists.

In the county of Los Angeles, which includes such surrounding cities as Pasadena and Long Beach, there are 750,000 motor vehicles registered, or more than one-third of all the motor vehicles in the State.

To provide adequate streets and roads for handling an automobile for every three persons in population is a problem of the first magnitude which is being worked out so well that the city is credited with gradually reducing its fatalities in traffic, while increasing constantly its numbers of cars. It leads the United States in decrease of traffic fatalities among children of school age.

### New By-pass Roads Planned

The construction of by-pass roads from north to south, which will make it unnecessary for motorists to enter the congested areas of the city merely for the purpose of passing through, is expected to add greatly in relieving conditions.

In addition to handling through travel they will provide additional broad lanes of traffic for the city's commerce. These by-pass highways are being planned by the engineering departments of the city, county and Automobile Club of Southern California.

Another important improvement is the widening and resurfacing of streets and the building of viaducts. Under plans adopted several years ago this work is progressing. In manner that gradually is reducing the most congested districts in the matter of viaducts over the railroad tracks and the Los Angeles River.

The old structures have been supplanted by steel and concrete bridges wide enough to accommodate the traffic flow.

### Police Have Traffic School

One unique provision for intelligent administration of the law is the traffic school. This is designed to familiarize all traffic officers with city, county and state laws and with court procedure in traffic matters.

Los Angeles was among the first cities to adopt pedestrian control. This applies to all crossings where there are automatic signals or traffic officers situated. Pedestrians are required to move with the traffic flow and not attempt to cross intersections when the signal is against them.

Constant study is given to the traffic problem by engineers and organizations. A district traffic advisory committee, which includes in its membership judges of traffic courts, city prosecutors, city and state traffic enforcement departments and the automobile club, holds regular

## You Are Now in California



Standard Road Signs Conforming to United States Bureau of Public Roads Specifications Are Soon to Mark School Zones and "Stop" Streets and Indicate the Way From City to City. The Automobile Club of Southern California Has Undertaken the Placement of 200,000 New Signs for Old Ones.

sessions at which current traffic problems are discussed and recommendations made.

Uniformity is sought in offenses in which arrests will be made and

in penalties fixed by the courts.

Two methods have been proposed to rectify this situation. One is by refusing American arms and munitions at least; and perhaps supplies, to any and all belligerents anywhere in the world. The other is to refuse arms and supplies only to that nation which in American judgment has become the criminal violator of the peace.

At first sight it would seem as though one of these two alternatives would be the most effective action by the United States to prevent wars, but when examined more closely it will be seen to rest upon a false moral ground and to work out to the advantage of the stronger nations, or those which have secretly in time of peace accumulated sufficient supplies to reap the first advantage by its sudden on-slaught on its neighbors.

### Verdict on Gallit Difficult

If the United States refuses supplies to innocent or unprepared victims, it becomes an accomplice, even if an unconscious accomplice, of the criminal, by refusing to support the innocent. However difficult the choice may be between the belligerents, there is no escaping the responsibility for making it. Peace cannot be established in the world by American refusal to oppose iniquitous oppression or organized violence.

The only enduring basis of international peace lies in the acceptance of an ordered world in which the crimes of nations, as of individuals, are recognized for what they are and when once recognized, the criminal is deprived of American friendship, support and material assistance.

Senator Capper's resolution is based upon the second of these two principles, principled from which there is no escape in either the moral or the political world of the future. If war is wrong, the United States cannot be indifferent to that wrong either in the old-fashioned neutrality which permitted help to both belligerents or in the new proposal that help be given neither one.

The nation must judge and choose where the guilt lies. This much is absolutely clear.

### Who Shall Make Decision?

But when we come to the next step—when shall pronounce and decide in this great court of world opinion and national action—then we come upon the real heart of the problem. Should it be the President, acting through his State Department? Or should it be Congress? Should it be by joint agreement of both Executive and Legislative branches of the Government? Should it be by plebiscite?

In practice it is probable that in clear-cut cases the judgment may be exercised by the Executive branch of the American Government without serious difficulty. Indeed, in the actual carrying out of the Kellogg-Briand Pact as it stands today there is henceforth a responsibility upon the State Department that it be kept informed concerning the issues which arise anywhere else throughout the world which threaten the fabric of that world-wide contract.

But there is a better way still, one which would tend to prevent conflicts from developing. In the Four-Power Pact of the Pacific it is already agreed upon a provision that in case of dispute arising concerning island possessions in the Pacific, the four powers—which include the three great sea powers—shall go into conference, not necessarily even for judgment, but at least for an exploration of the issues and an understanding of the basis of disagreement.

### Conference Theory Upheld

If this provision of the Four-Power Pact were enlarged so as to apply not merely to island possessions but to any disputes whatever, then we should have the means of knowing where the issues lie; and in the conference itself we should have the alternative for war.

The Four-Power Pact should be applied to the Pact of Paris in order that Article 2 of the Peace Pact, which calls for "pacific means of settlement," would be implemented with the pertinent implement of peaceful settlement. But, if this were done, then, in case of dispute and threatened violation of the treaty, the presumption of guilt would be upon the power which violated this means and went to war instead.

In short, the question of peace enforcement depends in the last analysis upon having a more perfect way for determining against whom to enforce it; and this more perfect way would automatically tend to solve the very question itself.

I should therefore suggest that before we finally come to terms with the revision of the laws of neutrality, we develop the method of international conference for the clarification of the issues of both peace and war. If we do this, there will be less and less need to think about the problem of enforcement at all.

### Heads VERNONT BAPTISTS

RUTLAND, Vt. (AP)—Frederick R. Dickerman of Bristol was elected president of the Vermont Baptist Conference at the closing session of a three days' convention here. The 1930 convention will be held at Barre.

### Clear of Official Favoritism

The industry of war has had its moral judgment to build upon. It gave expression to something more than a mere abhorrence of the battle field. The use of violence and the slaying of men for national purposes or ambitions had already become obsolete in the opinion of all right-thinking people, and the only problem which the League had to face was to find the way to avoid what all the world had come to recognize as a wrong method for the settlement of international controversies. The reprobation that attached to using such means to an end was equally shared by all civilized belligerents, and perhaps most keenly felt by those who had participated most in the war and who had suffered from it most keenly.

### War has Been Industrialized

The League of Nations had this moral judgment to build upon. It follows that the historic attitude of the United States toward war in involves a change in its doctrine of neutrality. The Nation can no longer be indifferent to what it has branded as a crime. The doctrine of neutrality must be changed.

This conclusion is forced upon the Nation by something more than the mere renunciation of war in the Kellogg-Briand Pact. It lies as well in the changed nature of war, which has become something utterly different from the single-handed fighting of former times, when self-contained communities fought each with the other, using only their own strength and their own resources.

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### War has Been Industrialized

# Home Building Equipment Gardening

## Let Us Plant Trees and Enjoy Their Beauty and Shade

By EDNA WALLING

MELBOURNE, Vic. The primary part in the planting of a garden is the planting of its trees, and yet I have come across such a number of people who are considered good gardeners, who are quite lost when it comes to a selection of trees and shrubs, although their store of knowledge on the raising and the bringing to perfection of the annuals they require, may be quite excellent.

Apart from their beauty, which is sufficient reason for their existence, trees play a most important part in garden planting. They give background to the flowers; shade to those who work and rest therein; a green bower to the habitation; a shady invitation at the garden entrances, and a backbone to the garden. The texture of the branches in winter is so beautiful, the green of the evergreens so comforting, and the blossoms of the flowering fruit trees, so exquisite in spring—it is strange that so little is thought about trees. It is sad, unutterably sad, when an old tree is cut down.

I know of three cases here in Australia where land was purchased for building purposes on which there was great beauty stored. In one case the house was designed and built with great care on the builder's part to preserve the trees which beautifully framed the new building. The most important of the trees was an old Pittosporum close up to which the house was built; the dark shining foliage against the pale-tinted plaster was a picture to delight one and I was anxious that a friend should share this picture with me. I drove her along this roadway and for a moment I wondered where my picture was—all the trees had been cut down! Again a beautiful Little English oak of 25 to 30 years of age is shortly to be cut down because the architect is not able to work into his plan all the owners want without its removal. I have seen the plans and I have seen the tree on the ground, and in consequence have suggested the removal of the architect!

### A Cool, Shady, Green Garden

This is all a suggestion to those very fortunate people who possess trees. Now we must consider what to plant in the treeless garden. Some people—and I am one of them—love the cool, shady, green garden that suggests easy chairs, a low table for meals, books, a restful retreat in summer; where the carpet is laid in autumn, and where the russet brown, the silver-gray, and the tawny yellow of the different bark forms a carpet in winter, where the birds sing in the branches.

To such people one suggests without hesitation elms, poplars, planes, and willows; but there are many who want more than trees, lawns and shrubs, and it is fairly generally known that quite a number of flowers do not thrive in the shade of big trees or in the root-ridged soil beneath. It should be remembered, however, that some of the most delightful perennials will grow near big trees, and the first that comes to my mind is the *Anemone japonica*, whose flower varieties are very beautiful. "Meadow" is a pale pink variety, and "Queen of the Woods" a silvery pale, semi-double flower; "Louise Unink" is one of the most beautiful white varieties with large double white flowers. I have seen perennial phlox at their best in a garden where large trees predominated; few other flowers were attempted, and the result was most restful.

### Small Trees

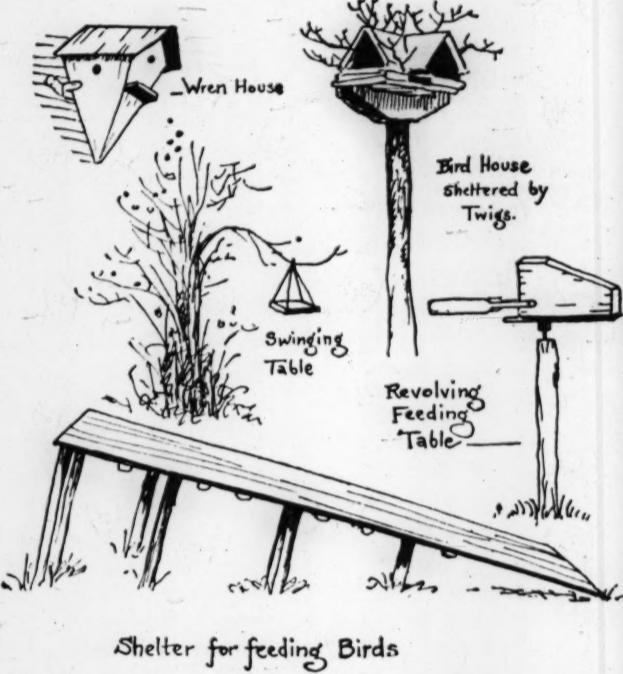
Trees that will not make such demands on the soil as to make it difficult to grow anything but grass underneath will be 75 per cent of my readers are looking for. Quite a number of small trees are most liberal with their gifts and modest in their demands. Of the blossom trees, we will commence with the Japanese plum, *Prunus mume*, because it blooms so early in spring that it is really the end of the winter! It surely is the most joyous little tree with its tight little pale pink, red, or white blossoms covering the branches. In the fall it has a glorious bloom at the end of June; it grows but 10 feet high. The variety with red flowers, *Prunus mume splendens*, has foliage that turns to a vivid red in autumn. It is lower growing than the pink and white varieties, branching low and attaining but eight feet. *Prunus pissardi*, the Persian, or purple-leaved, plum, is frequently planted, and the variety nigra is fast becoming popular. They attain approximately 12 feet in height. *Pissardi* has white flowers and *Pissardi nigra* pink, with deeper foliage.

The flowering apples are still little known, or perhaps more correctly, little planted. *Malus floribunda* pur-

excludes them but I should first plant apples!

Of flowering trees the hawthorn, especially the single scarlet variety, *Crataegus oxyacantha pratinicola*, is delightful at garden gateway. Its green life, and its spreading habit make it delightful in such a position. A very close relation—the Washington thorn, *Crataegus cordata*, is wonderful for an autumn effect. The white flowers are not conspicuous for their beauty but the brilliant scarlet berries, which cover the tree in early autumn, are so bright that they appear to be scarlet clusters of flowers from a distance. In addition the foliage is as beautiful as a maple in color and can be relied upon where the Japanese and other maples are not successful.

Silver birches, the small golden poplar, (*Populus canadensis aurea*) and box elder (*Acer negundo*) are all good small garden shade trees for the lawn, for the back of borders or for enframing the house, and a birch tree or two trained as a pyramid is a very picturesque note in any garden.



Some of the Accommodations Which Attract Birds to the Parks of Topeka, Kan.

## Winning Farmhouse Design

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

THE farm home may be built along artistic lines as readily as the old home. The average rural requirement of plan of rooms, need not preclude an attractive exterior, although too often it seems, farmers have neglected their family living quarters in favor of great barns for their live stock.

That, after all, everyone on the farm seems to nourish dreams of something better in home comfort, was illustrated in the intense interest shown in the model farm home contest conducted by the American Farm Bureau Federation. The federation let it be known that it was interested in seeing better living conditions for every farm family in the United States. As a result, 5640 sets of plans for the ideal all-American farm home were submitted.

The floor plans which accompany this article won the first prize. They were submitted by Charles L. Bisbee Jr., Moline, Mich. Farm women and men of the United States and Canada were eligible, and the women contestants considerably outnumbered the men.

The elevation presented herewith was sketched later by an architect just to prove that a really attractive farm home could be built from the

first prize plans. And it does not take more than a glance to see that the resulting exterior compares most favorably with homes in exclusive city suburbs.

After comparing the submitted plans with the requirements of the contest, the judges based their first



Architect's Sketch of Exterior Design for a Farmhouse That is Both Charming and Convenient.

Farmhouse Plans Which Won First Prize in a Recent Contest Conducted by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

prize award on extra points for compactness of the materials; no wasted hall space; hired hand's room on the first floor, so situated that it would be used as a guest room if needed and for economy of construction in heating.

Let us examine the fine points of the first prize home from the viewpoint of Mr. Bisbee. Here is what he has to say about his floor plans:

"This ideal farm home is especially adapted to farm life because it possesses the following features:

"The kitchen has cross ventilation and space for coal and for oil or gas ranges besides good cupboards and a supply closet for stores usually kept in more remote places.

"The screened porch affords an excellent place for summer meals and for the preparation of vegetables in a cool place.

"When a vivid glow of color is wanted, the orange Siberian wall-flowers (*Cheranthus Allionii*) may be planted with excellent effect and when sown in the spring they will flower freely from July until the frost begins.

Novel window box plants are the dainty dwarf sweet peas although they are only grown in pale shades at present. They are extremely bushy in habit and are smothered in flowers.

Dwarf Petunias also lend themselves to this system of gardening, and a window box with Rose Morn, a bright pink free-flowing compact Petunia, and edged with the dainty little blue Campanula Garganta result in a charming scheme of color.

Nasturtiums may be relied upon to give a fine show of color for many months, but it should not be forgotten that the finest flowers are produced in poor farm soil. The Liliput Nasturtiums are a particularly delightful class which are rapidly coming into favor. They grow into dwarf compact little bushes and the flowers, in shades of yellow, orange, red, pink, and crimson, are thrown well above the leaves with very charming effect.

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Our 1929 Bulb Catalogue of Gold Medal Tulips, Hyacinths, Lilliums, and many other Miscellaneous Bulbs, will be sent free on application.

We deliver all orders amounting to \$20.00 and over entirely free to all parts in the U. S. A. We pay import duties and prepare the necessary documents.

## Many Uses for Annual Vines

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cos Cob, Conn.

OUR gardens, in spite of all that we can do, will often assume an air of primness, where one planned to have luxuriance. If a touch of abandon is required here and there, to contrast with the regular armies of the border plants, nothing can make it delightful in such a position. A very close relation—the Washington thorn, *Crataegus cordata*, is wonderful for an autumn effect. The white flowers are not conspicuous for their beauty but the brilliant scarlet berries, which cover the tree in early autumn, are so bright that they appear to be scarlet clusters of flowers from a distance. In addition the foliage is as beautiful as a maple in color and can be relied upon where the Japanese and other maples are not successful.

Silver birches, the small golden poplar, (*Populus canadensis aurea*) and box elder (*Acer negundo*) are all good small garden shade trees for the lawn, for the back of borders or for enframing the house, and a birch tree or two trained as a pyramid is a very picturesque note in any garden.

Another showy half hardy annual which throws long trailing shoots bearing sprays of orange, red or yellow flowers is the Chilean Glory Flower (*Eccremocarpus Schreberi*). Trained on strings against a dark fence this is another excellent climber. Cobea will grow well in partially shaded situations, a fact rendering it doubly useful. A third vine is the Mexican morning-glory, *Ipomoea rubro-cerulea*. With its huge blue flowers it has but one objectionable trait—that it does not keep its blooms open in full sun. But the blue is so beautiful that one is quite willing to be about early, and await cloudy days for the pleasure of seeing it.

The dainty foliage and buttery yellow flowers of the well-known Canary Creeper are always attractive and do well on a north facing. The beautiful *Tropaeolum Lobbianum*, so vivid in coloring, and its several brilliant varieties should be more often grown, however, so attractive are its lovely little flowers which give a glorious touch of color against a dark background.

Although strictly speaking the white rose red and rose pink everlasting sweet peas are perennials rather than annuals, they may be had in flower by sowing seeds in spring.

### Easier Culture

Among the annual vines of easier culture, the cypress and cardinal vines, so effective in foliage, will certainly find a place. The foliage of the cardinal resembles that of the palm, and the maple, while that of the cypress is almost gossamer in effect, so delicately cut are its leaves. These vines are both *Ipomoea*, and their scarlet flowers will close in the sun. If one has to have chicken wire, it may be transformed into a billowy mass of green if cypress vine is planted. The hyacinth beans (*Dolichos*) have rapid-growing twisting stems and are adaptable for use on pergolas or small trees. The flowers, borne in clusters, are pea-shaped and followed by large pods of burnished purple. Hyacinth beans are usually called "Daffodil" and "Darkness" as the white and the purple-flowered types are called.

The balloon-vine (*Campsis speciosa*) is grown for the beauty of its large inflated fruits, rather than for its insignificant white flowers. This vine climbs lightly over everything near by, so it should be used with discretion. Recently a photograph appeared in a magazine showing the lowly pumpkin occupying a high position as an ornamental. This pumpkin vine was growing along a leafy wall, which surrounded what seemed to be a fairly large garden. Seeing how it had grown, it is not difficult to imagine the effectiveness of the pumpkin in such a place. In the smaller garden, where pumpkins might prove too monstrous, gourds are thoroughly before plowing in.

When the actual construction operations are started the matter of making cash payments usually has to be considered from the standpoint of adequate legal safeguards. Often an arrangement is made for a certain sum of money to be paid when the basement is completed, another sum when the shell of the building is up, and still another when the roof is on, and so forth. At this stage of operations the new owner is apt to become so engrossed with seeing his home assume physical form that such things as legal safeguards are likely to be pushed to one side as irreks.

This, however, is the stage where exceptional care is required, to avoid the necessity of being called upon through misunderstandings or otherwise, to pay some of the bills twice.

How to avoid this may be ascertained from the real estate department of any bank, or from the architect's services.

The general contractor lets out

subcontracts to the various mechanics—the plumber, bricklayer, plasterer, carpenter, electrician, etc. When, for example the plumber has completed a certain amount of his contract, he will go to the general contractor for payment. Usually 15 per cent of the payment is withheld all along the line, sometimes until 30 days after the job is completed, as an extra precaution. When paid by the contractor, the plumber files a legal waiver that he has received the money for both material and labor. Moreover, he should by all means require to give waiver

that he has himself paid for the material purchased for the job.

The owner should then demand, not only a waiver to date by the general contractor to the owner, but also the waiver for labor and materials from the subcontractor—plumber, carpenter, etc. Unless he does this, the owner may be in the predicament of having a lien filed against him.

The best advice, it seems, is to

employ a competent and financially responsible contractor, who will in turn employ only responsible subcontractors. In some states, mechanics are protected by law, with a claim against real estate to whatever extent they have improved it, and unless the general contractor is responsible, the owner may find himself paying some bill which he makes on the right of the person furnishing material and labor to file a notice of lien. And he should also see waivers from supply houses furnishing materials. Payment should never be made to contractors for more material or labor than is already used, the best authorities advise.

To ascertain whether or not a contractor is responsible, some bankers and lawyers recommend that the contractor be investigated from every possible angle. They advise not only going to his bank and inquiring about his financial status, but calling upon the material yards where he makes his purchases. It is also recommended that other owners who have employed the same contractor's services be interviewed.

A first-class contractor may not always be the lowest bidder, but many people have found that paying a little more to a reliable general contractor saves money and annoyances and possible duplication of

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# Music News of the World

## Stravinsky, Weill and Jazz

By VICTOR BELAIEV

THE program of Otto Klemperer's first concert at Moscow this season consisted almost entirely of dances. It included J. S. Bach's B minor Suite, the little Suite from Kurt Weill's "Dreiroschopener," and Stravinsky's "Petrushka" Suite, that is to say, German dances of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, modern European-American dances, and Russian folk dances, rather archaic in style. An interesting composition of ours, especially if we are to judge by what Stravinsky says at Weill's Suite is scored in the "Jazz Idiom, and therefore, the last word in the technique of contemporary orchestration.

Jazz did not become widespread in Europe until after the war, but we find in "Petrushka" (which Stravinsky wrote in 1911, long before his "Rag Time" and "Piano Rag Time") several instrumental effects which were independently invented by him, and which afterward (also independently) became characteristic effects in jazz scoring. Among them are the extensive use of the trumpet as a solo instrument, and the emphasis of the orchestral instruments singly. In contrast to the fundamental principles of composers of the romantic school, who treated the various groups as tonal masses, a striking example of Stravinsky's handling of the solo trumpet is to be seen in the Ballerina's dance from "Petrushka," in which it vies with the flute in the performance of ingenious melodic flourishes on a background of figurational passages played by the bassoon.

### Russian "Breaks"

Another of Stravinsky's methods is that of saxophones and other wind instruments to play original passages between the individual sections of the melody—passages closely resembling us of the so-called "breaks" in jazz. An instance of such Russian breaks will be found in the Nurse's dance from "Petrushka." Later on, in scoring his ballet, "Pulcinella," written on themes from Pergolesi, Stravinsky deliberately adopted the technique of jazz instruments (the trombone and double-bass did not have been incorporated in "Petrushka," which, as I have said, was composed before anyone in Europe had thought of applying to orchestration the methods of American jazz.

Kurt Weill has approached the subject from quite a different direction. Influenced by a desire to produce a popular style of music, he has intentionally abandoned the complexity displayed in his opera, "The Protagonist," and through the simplified style of his other opera, "Der Zar last sich photographieren," has arrived at the "Dreiroschopener," which is no other than a modern German "Opera" of the old English "Beggar's Opera." This music, which has enjoyed immense popularity in Germany, is based on the employment of contemporary dance forms and jazz methods of instrumentation, and is so unlike the music of "The Protagonist" that, but for the fact that both scores bear the name of Weill, no one would ascribe them to the same pen.

### Rapid Evolution

The evolutionary process in Weill's case has been as rapid as that of the early Stravinsky, and of Ernst Krenek, the composer of the jazz opera "Jonny spielt auf." This speed-up of the evolution of contemporary composers is extremely characteristic of our age, which is inconsistent in its artistic views; it promptly rejects the achievements of the past and aims at the production of brilliant and easily assimilated music. The composers of the old school were more for their direct or private乐派, and other playful compositions produced in collaboration by the members of the so-called New Russian School, but these modern musicians, including Stravinsky (in his "Miniature Suites," for instance), turn out similar things for widespread use and for the concert platform. Thereby they gain largely in the opinion of the so-called "general" public as compared with those composers who prefer to maintain a serious air and are scornful of any invasion of the concert room or the operatic stage-by the music of the street.

Are these serious composers right? The great J. S. Bach shows us that they are not altogether so, and that even the most serious of the serious are sometimes justified in naturally amusing themselves and

## Levadé's "Peau de Chagrin"

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

A DATE in the history of the Salle Favart—the happy production of an entirely successful work and one which is exactly suited to its frame. The "Peau de Chagrin" is a work as finished in its own style as a "Manon" or a "Vie de Bohème" in theirs. If this score is not solidly installed in the repertoire, one must give up exploiting the formula of modern comic opera. One knows Balzac's theme, developed in a Hoffmannesque tale where one sees a new Faust staking his existence in hand on one of the scales of destiny in order to balance the other which contains gold and love. This romance which describes us the danger of insatiable ambition describes the gradual fall of the poet Valentín, who passes away at the moment when happiness knocks tardily at his door. This subject, which provides simple, strong situations, permits a pleasant setting and a happy variety of effect. It has been turned into a scenario with indisputable skill.

Charles Levadé has treated it with a splendid frankness, honesty and sincerity. Here is a musician. Here is a man who has the right to write music; who, in arranging crochets between barlines, performs an explicit command of nature. He was meant for that and for nothing else. What mattered was inclination for other overressed melodic outpourings, for accents of rather demonstrative sensimentality? This exuberance is as musical as the discreet restraint of Debussy was. It is, moreover, never vulgar, and is accompanied by a care for style that shines out in the smallest details of writing. And what accuracy of touch, what delicacy of expression, what exactness of the word and the situation!

And then, for the first time, here at last is a composer who consents to write an orchestral accompaniment. This indispensable reform is always being promised us; but practically, an instrumental technique that is much too heavy and thick is still admirably in tact, elegance, transparency and balance. It never covers the voices. One never loses a word of the text and yet the vocal line is not isolated in the Italian way; it is richly clothed, but its dress of timbres, cut to measure, exactly fits it and does not alter its shapes. It is a model of its kind.

The comic opera touches all moods, and Levadé moves therein with remarkable ease. Familiarity, humor, irony, light tenderness, passion, the menace that hovers round the love-duets, innocence, candor and cunning, all becomes expressive music under his hand. Really, the thing could not have been done more brilliantly.

The program describes Offenbach's music as "arranged" by A. Davies Adams. "Arrangement" of Offenbach's music is my new thing, of course. "The Tales of Hoffmann" was "revised" and partly orchestrated by Guiraud before being produced at the Paris Opéra-Comique in 1881, a few months after Offenbach had passed away. Hence with no knowledge of the original material the critic is rather at a loss to know how the good marks, which the cheerful score of "La Vie Parisienne" deserves, should be apportioned between the composer and his arranger. May one hazard the guess that most of the "superficially pleasing, light melodies and striking rhythms" belong to Offenbach and that the attractive orchestral color is supplied by Mr. Davies Adams. Although such black heresy will arouse horror among the devotees of Gilbert and Sullivan, one ventures to carry a costume of style, she gave the character an unforgettable relief and made it dominate the entire piece.

Beside her, Mlle. Vera Peeters won appreciation for her charming gifts of a fresh, limpid voice, touching ingenuousness and able musicality. Charles Fréjat sustained valiantly the difficult part of Valentín, accentuating perhaps to excess his romantic exaltation. Véulle drew with quiet mastery the outline of the Satanic

"stooped" to a realistic depiction in music, not only of a "vulgar" popular carnival, but also of a barrel-organ. In this respect he has found an imitator in the person of Kurt Weill, who also gives an excellent imitation of a barrel-organ in one of the numbers (the "Di morit") of his Suite from the "Dreiroschopener."

**Realistic Depictions**

Stravinsky is one of the very few Russian composers to understand that gay artistic music has the same right to existence as the so-called "serious" music. As a result of this we have his ballet, "Petrushka," one of the most brilliant compositions of the twentieth century, in which he

(Translated by S. W. Pring)

Jew, and Roger got out of his difficulties with his inimitable dexterity. As to Willy Tubiana, though my compliment borders on impertinence, I consider that he gave proof of unusual genius. Never had I heard the excellent artist under such superb conditions. He sang the part of Bartabane with a really magnificent technique. All the first act owed to him its character and color.

Certain cuts are desirable in the third act. But one must not be lightly deprived of a ballet in which one may applaud the charming Guggler.

## La Vie Hammersmith

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

WE ARE told that Offenbach adopted as his maxim the saying that "a grain of wit is better than a bushel of learning." But the fact that he wrote 90 stage works in 25 years encouraged the learned critics of his time to allege that, as Bassanio said of Gratiano, "he speaks an infinite deal of nothing" and that his musical witticisms, like Gratiano's reasons, "are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff: you shall seek all day ere you find them, and when you have them, they are not worth a farthing."

Not these historians put it so pithily or so pointedly. One of them, Dr. Frederic Louis Ritter (1834-91)

after referring to the "Tales of Hoffmann" said: "The Tales of Hoffmann" does not survive a Channel crossing—one can

not say whether this is subtle propa

ganda in favor of the Channel tun

nel or not—and that since all trans

lations of librettos seem unsatisfac

tory, A. P. Herbert, who with Mr.

Davies Adams is responsible for the book, never read the original and was only told as much of the story as the producer considered likely to be useful to him. The French lyrics sung in the opera, we are informed, are of purely Hammersmith manu

facture.

### Rhythmic Life

The last clause of this sentence, sticking out like a post above the tide of indignation, shows that Dr. Ritter's critical faculty was not totally submerged by his outraged feelings. Rhythmic life, to say nothing of ingenuity, is one of the most noticeable features of the score of Offenbach's "La Vie Parisienne," which Nigel Playfair has just produced at the Lyric Theater, Ham

mersmith. The program describes Offenbach's music as "arranged" by A. Davies Adams. "Arrangement" of Offenbach's music is my new thing, of course. "The Tales of Hoffmann" was "revised" and partly or

orchestrated by Guiraud before being produced at the Paris Opéra-Comique in 1881, a few months after Offenbach had passed away. Hence with no knowledge of the original material the critic is rather at a loss to know how the good marks, which the cheerful score of "La Vie Parisienne" deserves, should be apportioned between the composer and his arranger. May one hazard the guess that most of the "superficially pleasing, light melodies and striking rhythms" belong to Offenbach and that the attractive orchestral color is supplied by Mr. Davies Adams. Although such black heresy will arouse horror among the devotees of Gilbert and Sullivan, one ventures to carry a costume of style, she gave the character an unforgettable relief and made it dominate the entire piece.

Beside her, Mlle. Vera Peeters won

appreciation for her charming gifts of a fresh, limpid voice, touching ingenuousness and able musicality. Charles Fréjat sustained valiantly the difficult part of Valentín, accentuating perhaps to excess his romantic exaltation. Véulle drew with quiet

mastery the outline of the Satanic

and does not alter its shapes. It is a model of its kind.

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# SELLING WAVE FORCES LOWER STOCK PRICES

Growing Uneasiness Over Credit Situation—Closing Heavy

**NEW YORK (AP)—** Stock prices closed downward today in reflection of growing uneasiness over the credit situation.

A handful of high-priced specialties were whirled upward, a couple to new high records, but the general list was under rather heavy pressure, with selling for both long and short accounts.

With the San Francisco Federal Re-

serve Bank raising its rediscount rate to 5 per cent, stocks, placing all 12 central banks at the same level, and directors of the New York and San Francisco banks reported in favor of a high rate, speculators for the advance found little encouragement for a resumption of buying operations. Time money rates

were reported to have stiffened, with 5½ per cent now asked for some na-

ture.

Another sharp break in the Advance-Rule series, the common breaking 9 points, was reported, also tended to unsettle the market. Efforts were made to start a revival of buying operations in the oil shares, based on the notion of an early increase in mid-continent oil prices, but they made little headway.

Boroughs Adding Machine com-

tinued to respond to reports of a stock split, by soaring 5½ points to a new high record of 22½.

Prudential, after an early interval of heavy gain, ran up 8 points to 100.

Am. & P. Pw. rose 10½ points to 108.

Am. Can. & F. rose 10½ points to 140.

Am. & F. Pw. rose 10 points to 100.

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## RADIO PLAYHOUSE

HOW DO THEY DO IT? WELL—JUST LISTEN



We Believe the Best Reason for Their Success is Their Bond of Personal Friendship. From Right to Left This Smiling Aggregation of Youth Are David Button, the Pianist and Arranger; John Seagle, Baritone; Leo O'Rourke, First Tenor; Darrell Woodard, Bass, and Robert Stevens, Second Tenor.

## The Listener Speaks

**F**RIDAY evenings of late have not been quite so fruitful in radio-broadcast features of special interest as have most other nights in the week, though such regular features as the *Radio* serial presentation of musical comedy successes are always interesting.

One of the newer programs is the "Doc West" feature associated with tooth-brushes, philosophy and dance music. Of these constituents the advertising matter is not over prominent, the philosophy exists in name only, and the dance music is quite good. An attempt was made again last Friday to introduce the various numbers, some of them sung by Joan West, with amusing rhymes after the Wrigley Review fashion. This added a touch of variety. Interesting marimba, xylophone, saxophone and other solo passages were included in many of the dance numbers, especially one melody which centered about "A Precious Little Thing Called Love."

The WIZ network offered several good programs from the popular concert of the Armstrong Quartet on the second Victor Herbert review by the Challengers at 10 o'clock. The best of them all, and perhaps the best in the evening, too, was the Slumber Music Hour at 11 p. m., which can always be relied upon to provide a satisfying series of musical thoughts to carry to bed.

This time Mr. Ludwig Laurier began with the favorite overtime "Ophée Aux Eaux" by Offenbach. This itself has a touch of fantasy which is easily associated with dreams. It was followed by a dainty series of pieces expressing the day-dreams and imaginations of children, than which nothing could be more acceptable to grownups for bedtime meditation. After Brahms' Seventh Hungarian Dance, which was in something of the same mood, came Waldteufel's "Dreams of Childhood" to add a still more slumberous touch of the same kind.

D. M.

## Alberta to Test Radio Education

**R**EFLUX TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—Radio education in Alberta schools will be tested out for the first time on May 23, when a special patriotic program for Empire Day will be broadcast from the Calgary and Edmonton radio stations to every school in the province.

The Department of Education will check carefully the results of this trial radio-casting program in order to ascertain to what extent practical use of the radio can be made in connection with Alberta's public schools, as a means of amplifying and supplementing the teacher's work. The radio program will consist of the Empire Day message of King George and Queen Mary, and addresses by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Premier and the Minister of Education.

## ULSTER WORKING HARD FOR ELECTION

**B**ELFAST, Northern Ireland (PA)—The Ulster general election candidates are working 20 hours a day.

The prospects of the Government candidates are said to be brightening as polling day approaches. The Prime Minister, Viscount Craigavon, claims he is backing Ulster to give the elector a smashing victory for the forces of loyalty against the discontents, no matter what flag the latter may fly.

**Austrians Find Evidences of Earliest Man in Study of Caves of Grecian Archipelago**

**E**VIDENCE still necessary, so the report explains, before the full significance of this discovery can be appreciated.

## New Belgian Law Protects Animals

**A**cts of Cruelty to Be Punished by Term in Jail

**S**PECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS.—The Official Journal has published the text of the new law recently passed by Parliament for regulating the protection of animals. Under the new law all those who commit acts of cruelty are liable to eight days to a month's imprisonment and a fine of 20 to 1000 francs. Those who keep a blind songster and those who make an animal do work which harms, or work above its strength will be subject to one to five days imprisonment and a fine of 10 to 20 francs.

The animals may be confiscated when they belong to anyone who has been found guilty and condemned. Those who organize cockfights are liable to imprisonment and a fine of 20 to 500 francs.

Visvesvaran for the purpose of research or demonstration is only permitted in university laboratories.

## SHELL TRANSPORT DIVIDEND

**L**ONDON—Shell Transport & Trading Company has declared interim dividends of 4s. a share, tax-free, for the year 1928, and a share of 2s. a share for the year 1927. The company's capital stock is \$10,000,000.

## Scots Nationalists to Hold Their Fire

**C**ONSERVATION Necessary for New General Election in Near Future

**S**PECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW.—At a conference of the Scottish Nationalist Party in Glasgow recently, it was intimated that only three or four seats will be contested by the National Party of Scotland at the forthcoming general election. It was explained that this conservation of effort was necessary in the expectation of another election in the near future.

John McCormick, in his report as secretary, stated that North Midlothian had taught the need for satisfactory organization, and the work at present on hand was concentrated on getting new seats, but making certain that these were all fought.

After fully reviewing the situation, the council had come to the conclusion that the seats to be fought would be West Renfrewshire and Cambogie in the west, and one other in the east.

The policy and program, as finally published, were adopted. One of the main features of the bill, which is described as "A Bill to entitle an Act to Repeal the Acts of Union of the English and Scottish Parliaments, 1707, and to provide for the setting up of a Scottish Constituent Assembly."

**K**ANSAS CITY SOUTHERN

Kansas City Southern reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, show a net loss of \$2,911,296, or 4s. a share, and a preferred dividend of 2s. a share of 296,598 shares, or 3s. 5s. a share in 1927.

This is taken to mean that the cultural history of Greece which formerly was only thought to have been in the late Stone Age can now be traced back to prehistoric times, that is, according to Soergel's "Geology" from 19,000 B. C. to 4,000 B. C. Much further investigation is still necessary, so the report explains, before the full significance of this discovery can be appreciated.

**S**PECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA.—The Austrian Society for Cave Exploration, under the leadership of Dr. Adalbert Markovits, has just completed a two years' investigation of the caves of Megara, Crete, and certain of the smaller islands of the Cretan Archipelago.

Most of these caves were carefully explored for the first time, and results of great importance to the study of cave life have been obtained according to the official report just issued.

On the Isthmus of Megara and in the mountains round are more than 2000 caves, 450 of which have been entered, and 56 of them examined.

The strata in these latter were found to be geologically quite different from those found in the grottoes of central Europe, and the evidences of animals and plants there found also differed very greatly.

Interesting remains of the later Stone Age were very soon found, and the explorers were more concerned with discovering relics from the Paleolithic or earlier Stone Age. After months of hard work, they found in "Cave No. 1" the required evidence, but only after they had cut through two layers of earth, and come across a find during the ages; that is, unearthing a number of stone implements, which must have belonged to paleolithic man, or a black mass of burnt earth, or what seemed to correspond in appearance to such.

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Most of these caves were carefully explored for the first time, and results of great importance to the study of cave life have been obtained according to the official report just issued.

On the Isthmus of Megara and in the mountains round are more than 2000 caves, 450 of which have been entered, and 56 of them examined.

The strata in these latter were found to be geologically quite different from those found in the grottoes of central Europe, and the evidences of animals and plants there found also differed very greatly.

Interesting remains of the later Stone Age were very soon found, and the explorers were more concerned with discovering relics from the Paleolithic or earlier Stone Age. After months of hard work, they found in "Cave No. 1" the required evidence, but only after they had cut through two layers of earth, and come across a find during the ages; that is, unearthing a number of stone implements, which must have belonged to paleolithic man, or a black mass of burnt earth, or what seemed to correspond in appearance to such.

This is taken to mean that the cultural history of Greece which formerly was only thought to have been in the late Stone Age can now be traced back to prehistoric times, that is, according to Soergel's "Geology" from 19,000 B. C. to 4,000 B. C. Much further investigation is still necessary, so the report explains, before the full significance of this discovery can be appreciated.

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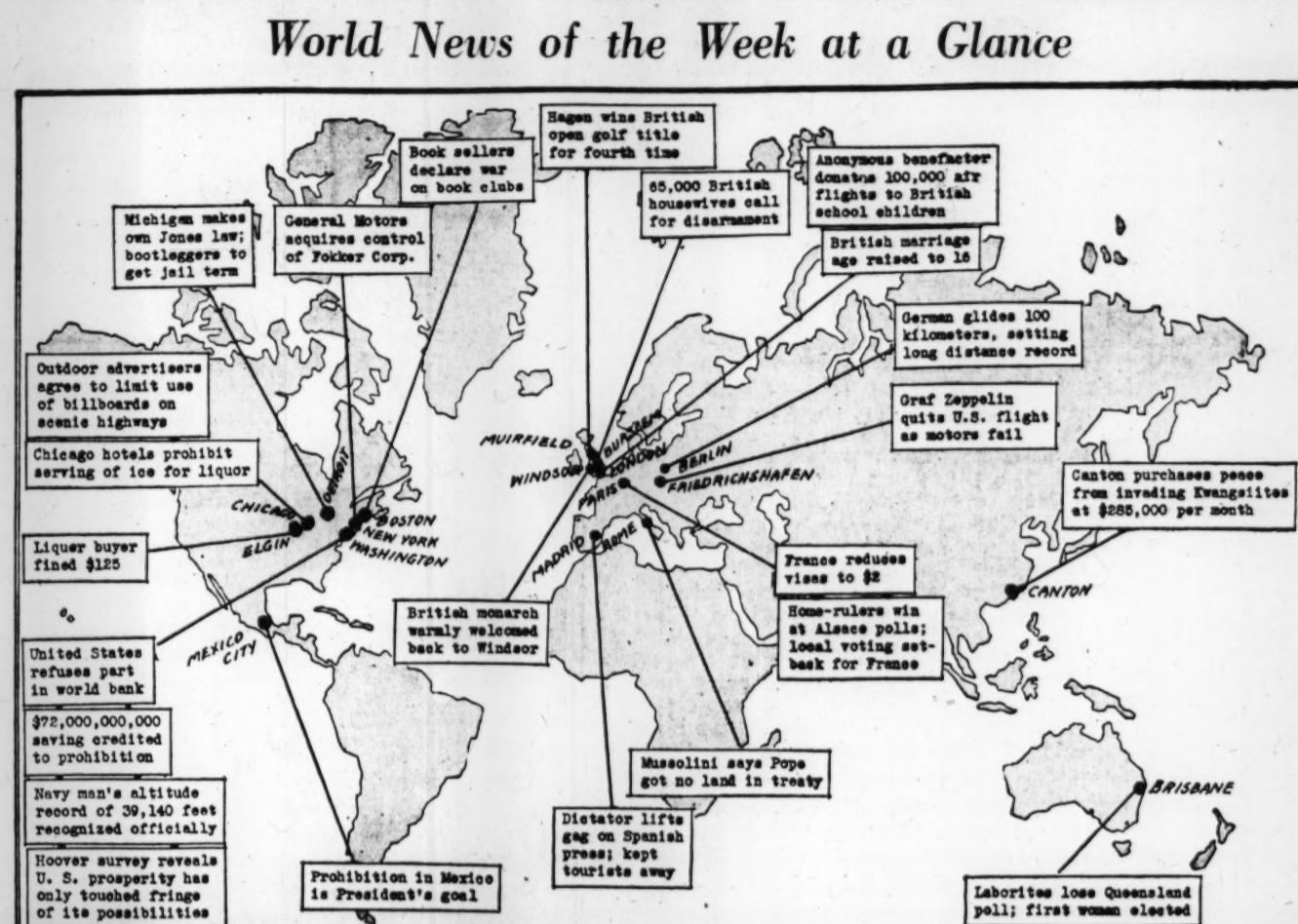
## One Minute Biographies



Who: LUCY STONE.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth century.



## World News of the Week at a Glance



## "Queenie"

Glendale, Calif.

A FEW months ago, Queenie, a small white dog, was a homeless waif. Today she wears a beautiful bronze medal and is a highly prized member of a happy family.

Queenie's good fortune began when Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Helfrich, 800 West Palm Drive, adopted her. But they were beginning to think they had perhaps made a mistake in acquiring such a companion for their baby, and were considering turning her over to the humane society, when Queenie found an opportunity to prove her worth.

Bobby, the baby, was playing in the sitting room and Mrs. Helfrich was at work in the kitchen, when his clothing caught fire from a gas stove. The dog ran into the kitchen, seized Mrs. Helfrich's dress, and began trying to pull her into the living room. She gave Queenie a light slap, believing that the dog was playing.

Mrs. Helfrich finally permitted herself to be drawn into the sitting room, where she discovered the flames in time to save the baby from harm.

When the news of Queenie's exploit became known, she was decorated by the State Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Motion pictures were taken of the medal presentation ceremony, and Queenie is now famous.

## Brevities

Portland, Oregon: An eastern flier has succeeded in dictating from an airplane to a地面 station.

It is to be hoped that the device may be used in the same way from golf courses, for that is the real need.

Ohio State Journal: Jim is coming and one habit Colonel Lindbergh has got to get out of before long is refusing to tell anybody where he is.

Detroit News: Who was it who first said "as easy as taking candy from a baby," and did he try?

friends always want to know where I get such excellent articles.

I am 12 years old and in junior high school. I should love to correspond with some English-speaking girl in an country, will you receive me?

I am a Girl Scout and expect to go to Camp Graybeach, a Girl Scout Camp, this summer. My special hobbies are swimming and rowing.

I have received a delightful correspondent through the Mail Bag.

I am 10 years old and go to a private school where I am in the eighth grade. French, literature and art are my favorite studies. In art class we are making books with small prints of famous paintings by Da Vinci, Van Dyke, Rubens, etc.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1929.

## The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

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## EDITORIALS

### Youth in the British Elections

THE British people have exploded into an emphatic negative at the suggestion, attributed to Owen D. Young, that they should make the sacrifice necessary to bridge the gap between the maximum that the Germans are thought capable of paying in reparations and the minimum that the creditor nations are willing to accept. For the moment, electioneering was suspended while all parties protested that the breaking point had been reached. John Bull seems to himself to have behaved very generously in wiping out everything that other nations owed him except what he is paying for money borrowed on their account to the United States; and that they should now ask him to dig into his pocket again seems to him altogether too much. He bids them to observe that at this moment he is engrossed with the subjects of his unemployed and depression in his basic industries, whereas most of them seem to be "prosperous" and to have no unemployed.

This was only an interlude in the business of electioneering, which now occupies all the thought and energies of vast numbers of people in Great Britain. In no election within living memory have the utterances of leaders been so incessant and voluminous, or have the programs of the parties covered so much ground. Stanley Baldwin filled five columns of newspapers with his election address, and is now speaking twice a day. David Lloyd George expounds his program almost every night, and Ramsay MacDonald, though less reported, is equally active. Mr. Baldwin keeps repeating that he abhors the making of promises; he is, however, emphatic that his return to office will bring far greater benefit to a much wider circle of beneficiaries than would be the case with the election of either of his opponents.

To judge from the writings and speeches of the leaders, it might be supposed that there was nothing to choose between the objects and intentions of the three parties, but the unreported rank and file of the Conservative Party are sedulously preaching protection as the proper remedy for unemployment, and the rank and file of Labor are as active as ever in advocating nationalization of mines and land and the penal taxation of wealth. Only a large clear majority for either Conservative or Labor could make protection, on the one side, and nationalism, on the other, practical politics, and men of moderate views keep their composure in the belief that any majority will be of such proportions as to keep all the parties within the bounds of moderation and good sense.

This belief is justified by the history of British politics in past times, but it is idle to deny that there are new and uncertain factors in this election. There are nearly 6,000,000 new voters, mainly young women; there are more than 500 three-cornered contests, in most of which the winning candidates will probably be returned by minority votes, and the chances of all three depend on a hostile majority being split in a particular way. The voter is faced with the fact that, failing the return of the candidate he most favors, his vote may assist in the return of the candidate he most wishes kept out.

Journalists and politicians who have visited large numbers of constituencies find prediction more baffling than in any election they can remember. There is so far no sign of a strong movement such as might cause a landslide for any of the parties, and the young woman's vote is still a great enigma. It is generally agreed that youth will decide. The proportion of young candidates and young voters was never so high, and if they are zealous for new things, old politics may fare badly. All things considered, the election of 1929 will be a severe test for the Mother of Parliaments, but she and her children are facing it with cheerfulness and good humor.

### Say It With Flowers

SURELY at this season of the year more genuine pleasure to the square inch is to be derived from the donation garden than from anything else. The donation garden need not be large. It may be a plot of land no bigger than a man's shadow but it is essential that it contain only plants that have been donated by friends and neighbors, and that it never aspire to be a "superior" garden. Originating in a desire to share the beautiful things of nature with a friend, the donation garden commands respect. Bold as the statement is, it may safely be hazarded that old New England's roots strike deep in the donation garden, the garden composed of gifts of flowers from neighbors who want to be friends. Has not the friendship of the village sprung from a generous impulse? And if of the village, why not of the town?

The donation garden may begin with a few pansies, carefully nurtured, and expand to include irises, larkspur, rock pink, or roses, queen of flowers. Then the joy of decorating your neighbor's table with the first blooms! Only the superficial look with disdain upon the little plot, bare perhaps in spots, because it does not measure up to the standards of the landscape gardener, ignoring as they do the fact that his is the art in its final form. Delight is to be had in the art in its cruder stages, especially when it is inspired by a kind thought. It may not be given to everyone to excel in music, in art, in drama, but the little plot of land is for all. George Eliot found a more gladdening sight in an

elderberry bush than in the finest fuchsia spreading itself on the undulating turf. So may the lesser lights. And the donation garden need not be confined to an elderberry bush. Start it now, and with a little care it will grow to be a thing of beauty.

### The Impregnable Peace of English-Speakers

THE London Observer, edited by that palladin of journalism, J. L. Garvin, is enormously enthusiastic over the attitude of the United States at the recent disarmament conference. "Hoover and Hope" it cries in large capitals, "Friendship and Opportunity!" And beneath these ringing headlines it goes on to say that America's contribution to the disarmament conference is "the prelude to one of the great acts of history, and the sure approach to one of the turning points of time."

No newspaper, either in the United States or Great Britain, surveys the world with a more comprehensive and understanding eye than does the Observer. Published only once a week, on Sundays, it possesses all the characteristics of a great daily, and especially is its grasp of foreign affairs unexcelled for force and understanding. It stands frankly and vigorously for the perfection of co-operation, of understanding, of mutuality of action and thought, of everything except signed agreements between the English-speaking peoples of the world. Its editor has coined a magnificent phrase to cover what he has in mind, "the impregnable peace of English-speakers." He thinks, as most clear-sighted observers think, that this peace now existing never will be shattered, and needs no formal protocols, or concordats, or whatever the jargon of diplomacy may term them, to make it effective. He cites the fact that the President on the American side of the water, and the leading British statesmen on the other side, have eagerly and enthusiastically expressed their convictions that hostilities between the two nations are utterly outside the field of intelligent contemplation. He says of President Hoover:

Hoover stands out unmistakably for the "fair deal" without overreaching or subterfuge. That is what makes him the world's leader at present; and it can make him so if it pleases during this very next four years the completing architect of solid peace.

And as the President has this forthright and frank attitude as to the maintenance of harmonious relations and a common understanding between the two countries, Dr. Garvin goes on to outline the world-wide influence that will be exerted by his utterances in this ringing paragraph:

There is no timorousness nor ambiguity on the one question precedent to the assured peace of the world—the impregnable peace of the English-speakers from Kent to California; from Demarcation Point on the arctic shores of Alaska-Yukon to the southernmost cape of New Zealand. Round the world and down the world, through free communities in four continents, the mother tongue is spread, and with it the heritage of literature, the same temper of law, the same general ideas of right and wrong.

Reasonably and intelligently he holds that the greatest assurance of the effectiveness of the Pact of Paris will come from the determination of the English-speaking peoples to see that it is honored in spirit and in letter. "No large international conflict in the world," he thinks, can continue "if they refuse to nourish it by sea supplies." Indeed, this vigorous journalist would no doubt coincide with the view expressed in the Monitor that it is the moral duty of Great Britain as well as the United States to withhold from belligerents support either of munitions or of money. Such concerted action would go far toward making the Pact of Paris instantly effective.

In the meantime the appeal of the editor is for swift action on the suggestions presented by the President through Ambassador Hugh Gibson at the Geneva Conference. He has little patience with anything savoring of procrastination, and closes his editorial with a vigorous exordium to which heed may well be given:

"Sun delays; they breed remorse." We dread nothing but the delay which has thwarted other opportunities. President Hoover, we imagine, dreads this and nothing else. He has undertaken fearlessly a task which in any case must involve him on his own side in some formidable difficulties. American psychology is in a warm and receptive mood. No country in the way is in more need than this island of the large community, which a naval settlement would provide. "Agree with this adversary quickly while there is art in the way with him." But, above all, when the renewal of a world-saving friendship is offered after clouded seasons and untoward days, agree quickly with peace and with patriotism.

### Changing the Traffic Signs

ANYONE who drove an automobile in the A days when it required two men to subdue a one-man top can recall the period when traffic regulation was largely dominated by the "stop" sign. Whenever a city felt that it needed more regulations it adopted some form of prohibitory ordinance. Motorists wore out their horns and exhausted their logic in protest, but no one else paid much attention until the economists put the delays end to end and discovered that the lost moments were worth billions of dollars. With that the traffic officials began to hitch their regulatory ideas to a new star—the green disk on which is emblazoned the word "Go!"

This viewpoint is the key to the municipal efforts toward traffic relief which are reviewed in a series of traffic articles now being published by The Christian Science Monitor. There appears a virtual agreement that no scheme is sound unless, in the final analysis, it makes traffic both faster and safer. The engineers were the first to come to this conclusion. They pioneered in the discussion of congestion relief in terms of new facilities. They built bigger bridges and wider streets, designed super-highways and grade separations, and, wherever possible, reduced the impediments to travel. Officials in charge of traffic administration concurred, with the result that regulation, too, began to go forward under the green light. The object was to make two cars move where but one had moved before.

An index to the increasing travel—due in part to the improvement of motorcars themselves—is contained in statistics compiled by the American Automobile Association. They show that the average tourist's run is 234 miles a day, as compared with 100 miles ten years ago. Distances of 350 to 400 miles a day are not unusual.

While these figures apply only to touring, it is estimated that the averages for city driving have increased in equal proportions.

This rapid progress in enabling the motorist to reach his destination quickly brings with it another problem which is assuming major proportions. It concerns the handling of the automobile which has arrived at its destination in a congested district but which finds no place to park.

Many cities are meeting this problem by imposing more and more stringent parking limitations. These, in many instances, have proved of marked assistance. But looking ahead a few years, it becomes apparent that such restrictions will not be sufficient to meet the situation. The cities will find it necessary to include parking accommodations in the general scheme of municipal design.

Some authorities believe that the automobile "hotel"—a modern, quick service parking garage—is a part of the solution. Others envisage the time when the basements of large buildings will be used almost exclusively for parking. In some cities, zoning changes are required to meet specific conditions. In others the conservation of parking space already available is needed. No generality can be pronounced which will be universally applicable, but past experience in traffic control has indicated the necessity of anticipating the solution before the problem becomes acute. The "No Parking" sign must be supplemented by one which reads, "Park Here."

### World Good Will Day

TODAY is World Good Will Day, and it is being commemorated by the peoples of many nations. The first international tribunal worthy of the name was established by the Peace Conference that opened at The Hague on May 18, 1899. In many respects the modern peace movement may be said to date from the convening of that memorable gathering. It was the suggestion of Frau Selenka, of Munich, that a universal demonstration for peace should mark each succeeding anniversary of the opening of that first Hague Conference. The International Council of Women, under the presidency of an American woman, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, concurred in this suggestion, and within the next few years peace celebrations were being held on May 18 in many countries.

The American Peace Society then joined in the movement. The Massachusetts State Board of Education, in 1905, issued a pronouncement urging the observance of the day in all schools.

Other states were quick to follow the example.

The United States Commissioner of Education, in 1906, recommended the observance of Good

Will Day. With the organization, in 1908, of the American School Peace League, now the American School Citizenship League, the observance of World Good Will Day was given additional impetus.

The World Federation of Education Associations at its first meeting in San Francisco, in 1923, adopted a resolution calling upon the teachers of the nations to observe the day by giving emphasis to the ideals of international justice and world friendship.

May 18 is now being celebrated around the world as a day of good will and of peace.

For the last eight years the children of Wales

have been sending a wireless message of friend

ship to the children of other lands. In 1927 this message was radiocast from Eiffel Tower, Paris, and through the co-operation of the International Radio Union at Geneva was relayed

around the world.

This year in literally thousands of schools,

as well as in many churches and fraternal orga

nizations, World Good Will Day is being obse

red. Everywhere the emphasis is upon

attitudes of friendship and understanding more

than upon political agreements or diplomatic

covenants. Children and young people are en

visaging a goal that comprises not only the out

law of war but the banishment of the causes

of war and the arousing of a public opinion

favorable to peace. Now that the Pact of Paris

has set the standard of a new and higher in

ternational morality, the observance of World

Good Will Day becomes a practice consonant

both with peace and with patriotism.

### A Pen Prick Against the Sword

Truth is its (justice's) handmaid, freedom is its child, peace is its companion, safety walks in its steps, victory follows in its train; it is the brightest emanation from the Gospel; it is the attribute of God.

SIDNEY SMITH

Do you remember way back when peddlers came around with wagons in which they carried kitchen utensils to be exchanged for rags? asks the Chicago Tribune. Do you also remember when people had rags to exchange for kitchen utensils?

It would seem as if some persons were rather careless regarding their wealth when \$46,127,910 in Government securities which have matured are being held by Uncle Sam awaiting claimants.

Educational motion pictures as a part of the regular curriculum in more than 200 Hungarian schools would seem to be one solution to the problem of how to keep the youngsters in school.

Now if the United States Golf Association had only decided to make the cup larger instead of the ball, it would have saved thousands of excuses for missing those short putts.

Undoubtedly many of the vagaries of speech to be disclosed in the five-year study of American dialects will make a New Yorker "laft" and a Bostonian "laif."

Now comes that annual puzzler: Which are the weeds, and which are the flowers or vegetables?

British golfers may well be excused if they say: "Well, if it isn't Jones, it's Hagen."

What a lot of "canned music" some of us would like to "can," if we only could.

"I will never make another silent picture"—Mary Pickford. That's the talk!

Neither use nor ornament, and yet no motorcar runs without it—noise!

Every day is mother's day—happily for the rest of the family.

### The Island Called Enchanted

#### ISLE OF BALI, DUTCH EAST INDIES

A

town in Java and sought lodgings at the rest house.

There were no other guests, and it took some time

to discover that anyone at all was in evidence. At length

the proprietor and his wife, each a half caste, made a

leisurely appearance. Several "boys" followed, and prepa

lations to entertain the white man were soon under way.

This being achieved, I began, as often during the past

few weeks, to expatiate upon the charms of Java and all

things Javanese. Yet I found mine hosts strangely lacking in enthusiasm. "But of course," said the woman presently, "you are going to Bali. Indeed, you must go to Bali!" I told her that Bali was one of my very definite objectives. "Ah, then," she said, "you will see what is truly beautiful: more beautiful, even, than Java. I myself," she added, with a little prideful toss of the head, "am a woman of Bali!"

Long ere this I had come to feel that this much-talked-

of place, this island called enchanted, must be the ult

imate in physical charm, in picturesqueness, in color of its

native life, in unchanged atmosphere. And now my confi

ence increased that here was one spot whose very exist

ence would prove that novelty had not yet fed the world,

that there was still romance, still an existence characte

ized by little or nothing of modernity, still within reach

of the stuff of which one's dreams are made. And I felt I

must hasten thither the horde of tourists destined pres

ently to descend upon Bali after it completely.

A few more days, then, and I stand in the golden trop

ical dawn upon the forward deck of the substantial

K. P. M. steamer Rumphius, which, having made a

smooth overnight run from Sourabai, now lies at anchor

off Baloeing, the port of Bali. And a thought that has

just come into my own mind is, to my astonishment,

voiced behind me.

"Might be another Tahiti—what?"

I had seen him at dinner the night before, this Britisher

in his "shorts" and flannel shirt bent upon seeing

the island called enchanted in real comfort. Being British we had